

Using automated camera imagery processing for surface transportation weather applications

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Outline

- Current camera surveillance
 - Usage
 - Deployments
- Weather extraction
 - Potential uses
 - MIT/LL Algorithm development
 - CLARUS research
- Future possibilities



Current Camera Usage

- Traffic surveillance
 - Accidents/Incidents
 - Red light / Speed enforcement
 - Traffic flow
- Security
 - Premises monitoring
 - Intruder/Incident alerting
 - Homeland defense (terrorist threat surveillance)
- Weather/ General condition information
 - 511 services
 - Web based displays for commuters
 - Scenic cameras (tourism)

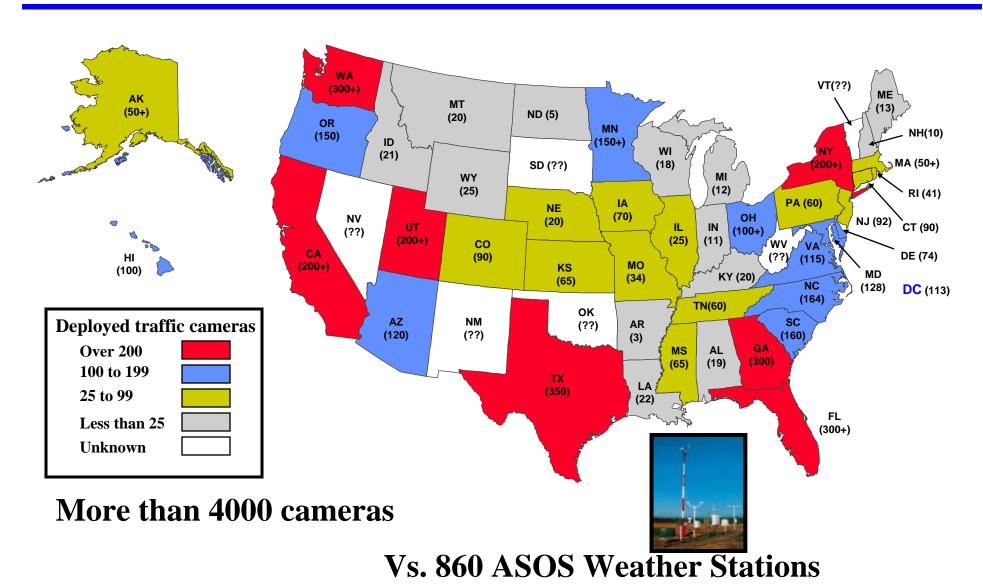


Example Camera Integration





State DOT Controlled Cameras (public survey)



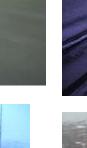


What's wrong with these pictures?

- Labor intensive
- Only a subset examined
- Focused on traffic incidents
- **Details often lost**













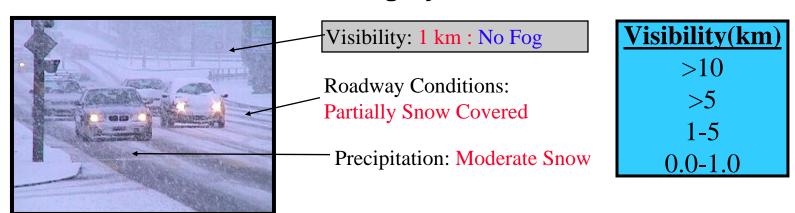


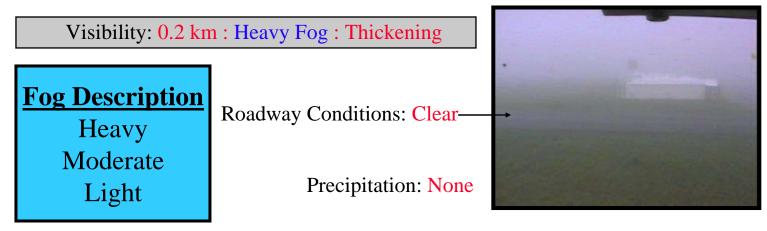
Real-time Traffic Cameras Rich Source of Information - Need Automated Algorithms



Video camera observed weather variables

 Automatically measure visibility and detect fog utilizing standard visible camera imagery







MIT/LL Research: Guidelines & Assumptions

- Keep sensor requirements simple
 - Digital camera at known location
 - View must capture multiple ranges
 - Daylight imagery



- Require only limited image range survey
- Focus on key ranges of visibility
 - Visibility < 10km (and in particular < 1km)

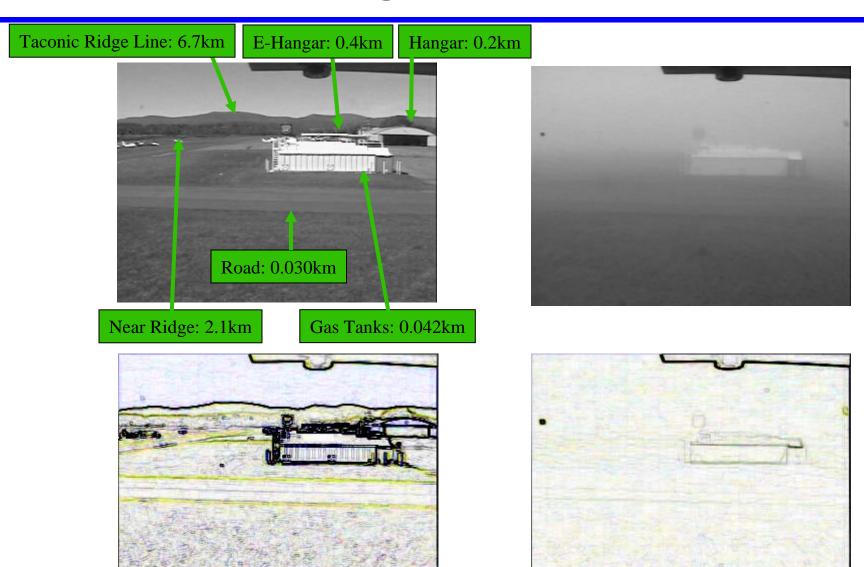


Visibility(km)			
>10			
>5			
1-5			
0.0-1.0			



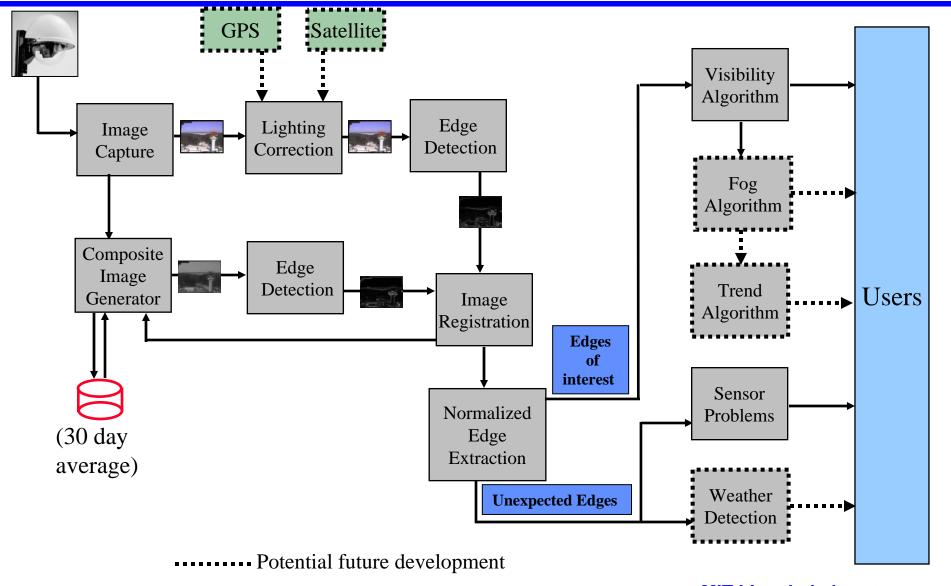


Utilize Edge Extraction as Basis



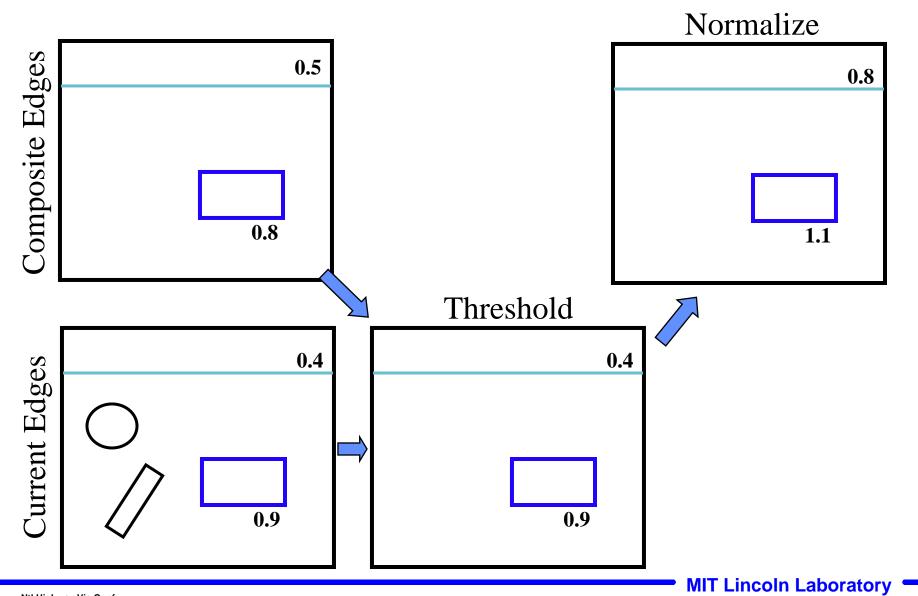


Algorithm Flow Chart



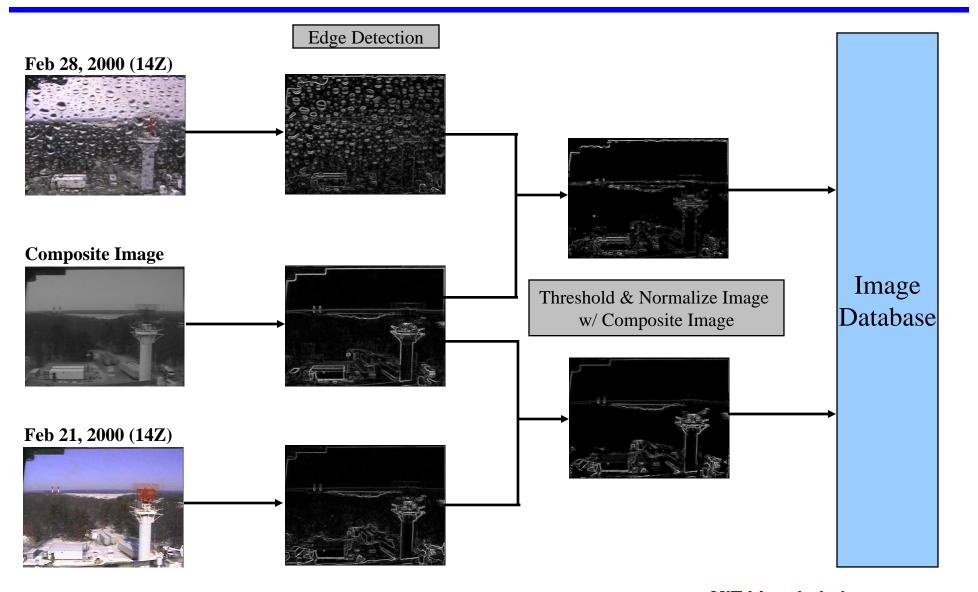


Threshold & Normalize



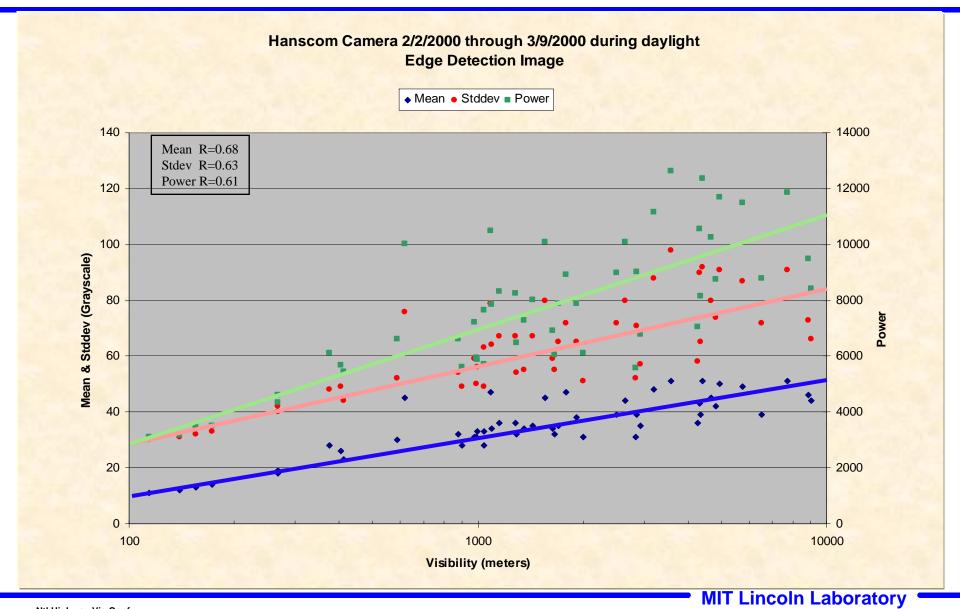


Data Quality Issues



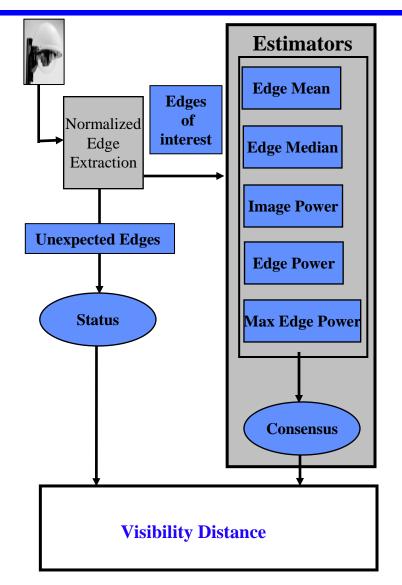


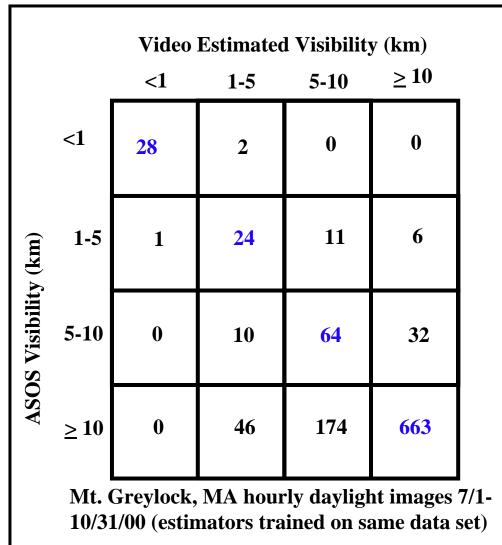
Multiple Determination Techniques





Visibility Algorithm - Initial Assessment







CLARUS research: Apply algorithm generically

- Investigate current standard practice for camera imagery
- Refine algorithm at MIT/LL using off-the-shelf cameras
- Connect to multiple DOT deployed cameras to test algorithm for determining general visibility
- Funding \$250K for 1 year through 6/1/2006



02/11/2000 20Z (Vis 100 meters)



02/18/2000 20Z (Vis 1000 meters)



02/28/2000 17Z (Vis 10 miles)



CLARUS research: Cab-height visibility

 Utilize two-tiered MIT/LL camera system to determine feasibility of predicting cab-height visibility from elevated traffic cameras





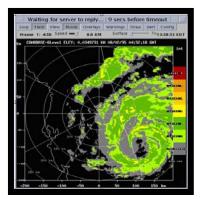
A "Vision" for Camera Usage

Image Database

Image	Attributes	Image	Attributes
I=15 500 W Bountiful www.utahcommuterlink.com 02/19/01 10:13 AM	Wx: Clear, distant clouds Road: Clear Traffic: Light Camera: OK Security: Normal		Wx: Unknown Road: Unknown Traffic: Unknown Camera: Unavailable Security: Cautious
+	Wx: No precip Road: Clear, snow off-road Traffic: Hvy, slow, accident Camera: OK Security: Normal		Wx: Snow Road: Snow covered Traffic: Hvy, stopped, accident Camera: OK Security: Normal



Camera Decision Support Applications



Hurricane Evacuation

- Route selection



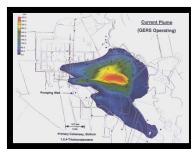
Traffic Management

- Signal timing
- Camera view selection



Winter Maintenance

- Road condition feedback



Emergency Management

- Route selection
- Threat assessment



511 Travel

- Travel time feedback
 - Viewable routes

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Summary

- Camera deployments have expanded rapidly
- Automated techniques are needed to optimize usage
- Cameras provide valuable weather information
- MIT/LL under CLARUS is developing algorithms to extract weather variables from standard camera imagery
 - Estimated completion 6/1/2006
- Opportunities for further development